

500 Army Rebels Are Captured by Kerensky's Order

Two Divisions of Sharpshooters Surrounded by Cavalry in Village

Peace Efforts Fail

Shelled, Then Charged, Soldiers Surrender and Are Disarmed

Petrograd, June 30.—By order of M. Kerensky, Minister of War, and after all peaceful efforts had been exhausted, the 12th and 13th Divisions of Sharpshooters, which had refused to obey orders, were surrounded by detachments of cavalry Thursday in the village of Joukoff, which was twice shelled with shrapnel.

Later the cavalry charged, and five hundred of the sharpshooters surrendered and were disarmed.

Petrograd, Friday, June 29 (delayed).—Great activity is being shown by the Provisional Government, with the object of improving Russia's financial and economic condition. The main items of the government's programme are better organization of the supply and distribution of food and raw material, resorting where necessary to state monopolies; the increase of national revenue and productivity; and the creation of new, efficient state organs to relieve or extinguish overlapping departments. Details were published to-day of the plan already announced for a supreme economic council, representing all interests, which aims at the organization of national production. With the council will work a new economic committee, also representing many interests, which will unify the measures of the different state departments, coordinate economic and financial statistics and organize technical research.

Russian Officer Tells Why Soldiers Killed Cruel Commanders

A Russian officer's opinion of the effect of the revolution on the Russian army was cabled to Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish "Daily Forward," yesterday by Nicolai Nakariokoff, a noted revolutionist and former editor of a Russian newspaper in this city. He reveals that thousands of high officers of the army were slaughtered by their men at the outbreak of the revolution.

Nakariokoff, a refugee from Russia since the beginning of the European war, conducted his newspaper in New York under the name of Ivan Ellert. A week after the revolution started in Russia he left this country, revealing to his friends for the first time his true name.

Upon reaching Petrograd he was welcomed by prominent revolutionary leaders and introduced to the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates. They appointed him an officer of the Russian army and deputized him to go among the soldiers and agitate a continuance of the war. He is a strong pro-war advocate and since he left Petrograd has visited almost every army division.

His cablegram follows: "It has been revealed that immediately after the outbreak of the revolution in Petrograd many regiments killed some of their leading generals and colonels, thus disorganizing a vast section of the army. The officers who drew upon themselves the wrath of the men were such as had enjoyed an undesirable reputation."

"They had been known for their cruelty and barbarity. Prior to the revolution, drastic measures had been introduced by the old regime, making the life of the rank and file utterly intolerable. The prevailing impression was that instead of fighting Germany the war was fighting his own people."

"The old regime sent whole divisions almost unarmed against German guns, the result being frightful slaughter without rhyme or reason. It looked like a crusade of wholesale revenge upon the discontented men of the army rather than a war upon an outside enemy. This was one of the great causes that led to the revolution."

"When the revolution broke out the generals and colonels who had distinguished themselves by their cruelty were among the first victims. The good-natured officers, those who had treated the men properly, were all spared, and are now treated with respect and affection."

tion. But the number of those that were removed or put to death was large.

"In various divisions and regiments the result is felt rather keenly. When soldiers of two different regiments meet, one of their topics of conversation is the cruel officer which the respective regiment had put out of the way. The conversation of this nature is carried on in monosyllables and with something like solemn reticence. The men hate to talk of this."

"At present there is harmony and good will in the army. The men respect their officers, although they don't address them as always do their masters, as they had been wont to do under the old regime. Altogether, there is a great psychological rebirth going on in the Russian army, and it takes a deep observer to appreciate and realize all these changes."

Woman Confesses She Robbed Children On Way to Stores

Arrest Results When Detective Uses Little Son as a Decoy

A young woman who said she was Miss Esther Bowers, of 534 West Fifty-third Street, was arrested in West Hoboken yesterday, and is alleged to have confessed to the police there that she had averaged \$15 a day by robbing children in Jersey City, West Hoboken and Union Hill.

For several months the police of the three Jersey towns have received complaints from the parents of children who had been sent to banks and stores on errands, and who had been robbed by a small blonde woman of sums ranging from \$1 to \$10. The children said the woman had stopped them and sent them on an errand. She offered to hold their money until they got back, they said. When they returned, in every instance, the woman had disappeared.

Detective Lieutenant Angelo Stanton, of West Hoboken, yesterday stationed his small son, with a bankbook and some money, near the entrances to two banks. The decoy led to the arrest of Miss Bowers, who, the police say, declared that she was unable to make a living as a sewing machine operator, and had found the scheme of robbing children more remunerative. She was stylishly dressed when taken into custody.

City's Red Cross Fund Reaches \$38,255,799

Contributions of \$41,735 and Pledges of \$100,000 Receipts for a Day

The New York branch of the Red Cross war finance committee yesterday received contributions of \$41,735.16, including \$7,180.75 in small donations sent through the mails. More than \$100,000 was turned over to the committee in payment of pledges which were announced during the campaign.

The grand total of the Red Cross fund in this city was reported to be \$38,255,799.21. This includes all Red Cross dividends, but it does not include the \$500,000 the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will give to the Red Cross through its subsidiaries. Among yesterday's contributions were the following: Louis Marshall, \$5,000; Ada T. Huntington, \$2,000; Sterling Salt Company, \$2,500; I. de Jonge, \$10,000; Harris Albee, Jr., \$500; Joseph P. Chamberlain, \$750; J. Samuels & Brother, \$500; J. Herbert Ogden, \$1,475; employees of William Salomon & Co., \$570, and the Millinery Division of the American Red Cross, \$2,000.

Mrs. C. H. Perkins Sues Husband for Bonds

Mrs. Clara Huntington Perkins, daughter of Henry E. Huntington, book collector and art lover, brought suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against her husband to recover 115 coupon bonds of the Pacific Electric Railway Company. She alleges that her husband, Gilbert B. Perkins, took the securities from their safe deposit box between December, 1915, and July, 1916, and used some of them to open a garage at 1416 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have been separated since January, one safe deposit box in the Fifth Avenue Bank was rented by them jointly. Mrs. Perkins says that her husband was empowered only to act as her agent in collecting interest.

An injunction is sought by Mrs. Perkins to restrain the Guaranty Safe Deposit Company and the Brooklyn Trust Company from disposing of the bonds if Mr. Perkins deposited them with either institution. Mrs. Perkins is a grandniece of the late Collis P. Huntington. She was married in 1902.

Ex-Czar's Mother Is Searched for Evidence of Plot

Soldiers Inspect Correspondence of Romanoff Family in Crimean Homes

30 Rifles Are Seized

Empress Dowager Protests When Notes in Testament Are Taken

(Special Correspondence of The Tribune)

London, June 23.—The Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna, mother of the ex-Czar, Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolavich and several other members of the Romanoff family were subjected to a search at their residences in the Crimea. The search resulted from reports that suspicious travellers from Yalta were in communication with the Romanoffs and that a coup was being planned by the royalists.

These reports, according to the "Daily Telegraph," were brought to the notice of the "Secret Commission of the Sevastopol Central Military Committee," and some members of this body paid a furtive visit to Yalta to make inquiries. Two other members of the commission were sent to report to the Provisional Government, from which they received instructions to carry out a search, in conjunction with the local "commissary" of the central authority. Accordingly, the plan of a sudden and surprise visitation of the imperial villas was worked out, and several natives of Yalta were dispatched to the spot to make confidential preparations.

Lieutenant Levogoff, to whom was intrusted the search, reached the Romanoff house with his detachment at 5 o'clock in the morning, and placed sentries at each of its six entrances, with orders to prevent either ingress or egress. He then occupied the empty rooms with troops, and went up to the boudoir of the dowager empress, at the door of which he knocked three times. As he received no answer he entered the room, and it was only then that the Czartiza awoke.

The lieutenant explained his mission with the words: "In the name of the Provisional Government I must carry out a search of your premises." He then requested the Empress to place her hands above the coverlet. This she did, and the officer read out the documents empowering him to fulfil his mission. The Empress replied: "I have just arrived. There is nothing here, and I have undertaken no kind of propaganda. I do not understand what they want from me."

The officer then offered the Empress the alternative of either remaining during the entire duration of the search in the position in which she was, or of dressing in the presence of a maid who had accompanied the detachment for this purpose. She chose the latter course. As a result of the search, which passed off without other incident, about fifty pounds of correspondence was seized.

The Empress protested against being deprived of a copy of the New Testament, which contained notes in her own hand, but Lieutenant Levogoff could only reply that he was merely acting in accordance with his instructions. She evidently feared that her jewelry would be taken from her, and was obviously relieved when, at the close of the search, the casket containing it was returned to her. Among other things confiscated at the chateau

were thirty rifles and three thousand cartridges, captured from the enemy at the front. It is said that the Empress seemed to be in good health and spirits. At Tchisir, the Grand Duke of Nikolai Nikolavich himself helped the search party, unlocking drawers, handing out the papers, and offering explanations of every document found. The stories current proved to have been baseless.

Niagara Rights Renewed

Congress Extends Power Companies' Permit to Tap Falls

(From The Tribune Bureau)
Washington, June 30.—The cutting off of 4,400 cubic feet of water a second now being taken from Niagara River just above the falls, under a permit which expires at midnight, was prevented by rushing the conference reports on the extension resolution through both houses of Congress to-day and obtaining the signature of the President. The resolution extends for one year the right of the power companies to continue taking the 4,400 feet a second.

The resolution also carries a direction for a general survey of the whole power situation, looking particularly to a further treaty with Canada, under which the Whirlpool Rapids may be harnessed. Senator Wadsworth said to-day that at least 500,000 horsepower could be developed by harnessing these rapids without interfering with the artistic effect.

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Two lasts—one with Louis XV. covered heels and welted soles; another with ivory soles and low military heels.

SPECIAL VALUES—MONDAY

WOMEN'S BATHING FROCKS

Knit Fibre Swimming Suits

Slip-on model of knit fibre with sailor collar and sash of contrasting color. Formerly 10.75 **7.95**

Satin Bathing Frocks

Fine black satin with wide box pleats. Trimmed with jersey cloth collar, belt and bottom. Formerly 14.75 **9.75**

Taffeta Bathing Frocks

Fine quality taffeta piped with fancy silk. Formerly 16.50 **12.75**

Skerry Worsted Slipovers

Scotch slipovers, several gathered at the waistline. In solid colors or with white collars and cuffs. **10.00**

Light Weight Wool Sweaters

V-neck model suitable for wear under a motor coat. In twelve new shades. **3.75**

JERSEY SLIPOVER SWEATERS

Formerly 22.50 to 32.50 **19.50**

Jersey cloth slipovers of English materials, handsomely embroidered. Also a number of coat models. In all colors.

Glove Silk Vests

In white and pink, trimmed with lace. Formerly 2.95 to 4.95 **2.45**

Glove Silk Knickers

In white and pink, trimmed with lace and ribbon. Formerly 3.50 to 5.95 **2.95**

Glove Silk Envelope Chemises

In white and pink, trimmed with lace. Formerly 4.50 to 6.00 **2.65**

Pure Silk Hosiery

Superior quality all silk hose in black, white and sport shades. **1.25**

Paris Clox Silk Hosiery

Superfine quality all silk hose with Paris clox. In black, white and colors. **1.65**

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Japanese Traders Demand More Ships From Government

Lose Business and Standing by Lack of Bottoms in Service to America

To Ask Diet for Relief

Association Will Petition the Navy for Use of Transports

(By a Japanese Correspondent)

San Francisco, June 30.—Japanese exporters and importers who deal with the American market have formed an association with the object of getting additional ships from the government. At its May meeting the association

drew up resolutions under the following headings:

"The association would urge the government to pass the law prohibiting either the sale or chartering of ships to foreigners."

"To suspend the China and Hong Kong lines for a time and devote the entire shipping to the American-Japanese service."

"To supervise the freight shipment of the subsidized lines in order to avoid the possibility of unfair allotment of cargo space by the companies."

"Earthen wares, furniture and other miscellaneous goods cannot stand high freight charges; therefore measures should be taken to give them space on the subsidized line steamers (whose rate is, of course, much cheaper than that of the independent line carriers)."

"The association would do something to reopen the abandoned Yokkaichi service by the Toyo Kisen Line; to make an arrangement to petition the present special session of the Diet for the grant of special subsidy for the said line."

"To increase the number of special boats and sailings."

"To utilize the sailing ships on the transpacific service."

"To petition the navy to turn over some of the navy transports for commercial purposes."

The representations are to be made before the proper authorities with a wealth of details showing how the

Japanese merchants worked for the extension of their business and succeeded in securing orders. The goods did not arrive, however, and they have not only lost their business but also their good name—all because of the lack of bottoms. The effect of the scarcity of bottoms in the days before the Christmas trade is especially serious. It would affect the general American market disastrously if there is no relief.

Some of the Japanese merchants take an extremely grave view of the situation. As individuals, some of them have already negotiated for sailing ships to help out. The whole proceeding, however, speaks eloquently of a radically new and aggressive programme the Japanese traders are inaugurating.

Permits Ready for Aliens In Eleven New York Counties

About 88 per cent of the enemy aliens who sought permits to live or work in the barred zones in the Southern District of New York will receive them by mail to-morrow. The rejected applications will be turned over to the Department of Justice for further investigation. The Southern District of New York comprises the eleven Hudson River counties below Albany.

Sixty-five thousand blanks were distributed, but only 30,000 applications properly made out and indorsed were received by Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal.



BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Monday—Exceptional Sale of

WOMEN'S AFTERNOON FROCKS

29.50 Formerly 39.50 to 75.00

Included in this collection are frocks of Georgette, striped satin, foulard combined with chiffon, heavy satin with gold thread embroidery and tussah in combination of white and colors.

WOMEN'S SUMMER FROCKS

Formerly 24.50 to 59.50 **19.50**

Distinctive frocks of foulard, crepe de chine, wash silk and Summer cotton fabrics.

WOMEN'S NEW SILK FROCKS

BEACH, LAWN & SPORT TYPES **35.00**

Frocks of foulard combined with chiffon, satin and striped crepe; many with collars of white Georgette.

A Collection of About One Hundred

WOMEN'S DRESS & SPORT SKIRTS

Formerly 11.90 to 29.50. To be closed out at **8.75**

Heavy brocades, satin in white combined with colors, figured faille and barred silks. Also wool guernsey skirts in all colorings.

Clearance Sale—Women's AFTERNOON COATS

Formerly 27.50 to 35.00 **14.50**

Odds and ends in coats, featuring the smartest styles of the season, in black-and-white checks, overplaids, and wool guernsey. Only one of a kind.

Clearance Sale—Women's AFTERNOON COATS

Formerly up to 85.00 **36.00**

Included are distinctive types for afternoon wear, of satin and silk. Also a collection of unusual wool guernsey coats suitable for motor wear.

WOMEN'S CLOTH TAILLEUR SUITS

15.00 25.00 35.00
Formerly 29.50 to 95.00

Only one or two of a kind taken from the regular stock in plain tailored, waistcoat, and dressy models. Suits of Tricotine, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Burella and Poiret Twill in the season's favored shadings

SILK & JERSEY SPORT SUITS